



# TOBACCO TRADE ISSUES WARNING

Says Prohibition Campaign Will Be Followed by Fight on Tobacco.

## BILL OFFERED IN LOUISIANA

Planters and Dealers Cautioned Against "Unjustifiable Attacks of Extremists."

Believing that prohibitionists are preparing to launch a vigorous campaign seeking to make illegal the culture, manufacture and sale of tobacco in the State of Virginia, members of the Richmond Tobacco Trade, at a called meeting yesterday, passed resolutions designed to warn those engaged in the tobacco business against the threatened attack, and intended to protect tobacco interests against the unreasonable and unjustifiable attacks of extremists. Ten thousand copies of the resolutions will be printed and distributed immediately, and steps are being taken to inform the tobacco interests throughout the country of the situation.

### ADOPTED BY TOBACCO TRADE

The resolutions follow: "Whereas it has become evident that the forces leading the fight for the adoption of State-wide prohibition in Virginia have begun a fight against tobacco, its use and sale, and whereas the prohibition leaders indicate that should prohibition be adopted in Virginia it will be followed by an attempt to prohibit the use and sale of tobacco in Virginia.

"Therefore, be it resolved by the Richmond Tobacco Trade: That all growers of tobacco and all dealers in and manufacturers of tobacco are hereby warned of the threatened attack upon tobacco, and that the adoption of State-wide prohibition will be the beginning of a fight against tobacco, and that hereby called upon to take such action as will protect their tobacco interests against the unreasonable and unjustifiable attacks of extremists.

"That the members of the above resolution duly attested by the president and secretary be printed for distribution, and that annexed to the same should appear a copy of a bill offered and defeated in Louisiana, prohibiting the sale of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, or cigarette papers, as follows:

### "Louisiana.

"House Bill No. 136, by Mr. Johnson (Prohibitionist).

"An act to prohibit the sale, barter or exchange by wholesale or retail of tobacco, cigarettes or cigarette papers, and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That the sale, barter or exchange by wholesale or retail of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, or cigarette papers, shall be prohibited in the State of Louisiana.

"Section 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That any person who shall give, purchase, offer for sale, barter or exchange, or use in any manner, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, or cigarette papers in the State of Louisiana shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) and imprisoned not exceeding ninety days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

"Section 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after January 1, 1915.

### ACTION IN PROHIBITION NEWSPAPER

The action of the tobacco trade in passing the resolutions is said to have been prompted largely by statements appearing recently in a prohibition newspaper to the effect that as soon as the State-wide election on prohibition is over the prohibition workers will begin an active campaign to drive the tobacco interests from the State. In the meeting it was pointed out that already in several States of the Union temperance and prohibition organizations are actively engaged in seeking to have laws enacted making the manufacture, sale and use of tobacco unlawful. Laws are now effective in several States forbidding the manufacture and sale of cigarettes, and in other States prohibition organizations are now seeking to bring about such legislation.

Tobaccoists believe that to forbid the culture of tobacco in Virginia would be to prohibit one of the largest and most remunerative crops grown in the State, and that farmers would be deprived of a crop which furnishes them much "ready money." Much wealth in the State is invested in tobacco manufacturing plants and storage houses, and to make the manufacture of the weed illegal would, of course, paralyze this industry. In Richmond alone millions of dollars are invested in tobacco enterprises, this city being the largest cigarette manufacturing center in the United States.

A prolific source of revenue would be closed to the United States government should the proposed measure become effective.

The plans of the prohibitionists in their fight against tobacco, if such plans are being made, have not yet been made public.

## DEATH OF W. S. BECKER

Was Assistant to President Johnson, of Norfolk and Western Railway. Bluefield, W. Va., July 20.—W. S. Becker, assistant to President L. E. Johnson, of the Norfolk and Western Railway, died at his home here tonight after a long illness.

Mr. Becker had been a sufferer from paralysis for several months, and it was this ailment that resulted in death. The funeral services will be held in this city Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Becker was formerly general superintendent of the Norfolk and Western, western division, with headquarters in this city.

# BOARD OF ABANDON COMMITTEE PLAN

Subdivision of Authority Among Administrators Has Not Worked Well.

## OPEN TO SERIOUS ABUSES

Folkes, Beck and McCarthy Are Opposed to Its Continuation.

With a voting majority of the Administrative Board opposed to the further retention of the committee plan under which it has transacted business since September 15, 1913, that body will within the next few days abandon the practice as a method of administrative procedure. The change will be far-reaching in its effects, and will be the most important readjustment that has occurred within the board since it took office on January, 1913.

While a definite statement from the board is lacking, at least three members are openly in favor of abandoning the present committee plan. Folkes, Beck and McCarthy are opposed to the continuation of the board's administrative duties, and Henry P. Beck indicated last night that if the motion to abolish the committees is introduced, he would support it.

The committee plan under which the board is now working was embodied in a resolution submitted by John Hirschberg on September 16, 1913. It provided for the assignment of the several members of the board to the supervision of the various city departments. In behalf of the plan, it was urged that it would eliminate much duplication of effort and facilitate the transaction of business.

### HOW THE DEPARTMENTS WERE ASSIGNED

The Hirschberg resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote, and on September 15, 1913, Chairman Whittey divided the board into subcommittees as follows:

Hirschberg—Water Department, Electrical Department, grounds and parks, City Hospital, and public charities.

Folkes—Gas Department, Street Cleaning Department, markets, cemeteries and dog pound.

McCarthy and Beck—Street Department, sewers, streets, alleys, bridges, bridge approach and office force.

Whittey—James River (including wharf and city tug), City Chemist, weights and measures and printing and stationery.

Under the system thus created, the separate board members assumed a large degree of personal responsibility for the conduct of the departments assigned to their care as well as a correspondingly large personal authority in directing their affairs. In theory, no individual member could act with regard to any important matter related to his department without the approval of the rest of the board. In practice, it is stated, the individual members virtually manage the departments under their supervision.

### HAS OPENED TO POSSIBLE ABUSE

The objection is now made that what was originally designed to eliminate a duplication of work and facilitate the transaction of business, has become a source of confusion and delay. It is pointed out that the committee system, it is pointed out, leads easily to an unchecked use of the appointing power. Members assigned to popular departments wield a strong power because of their authority to increase or decrease the force—a power which, it is objected, can easily be made an instrument to strengthen politically the man who wields it.

"I have from the beginning been opposed to the system," said Mr. Folkes yesterday. "One plank in this platform upon which I ran for the Administrative Board was the abolition of the committee system. It is a power which, if it is not checked, will lead to the worst abuses of power."

Mr. Beck also said that the committee system is a source of confusion and delay. "I have from the beginning been opposed to the system," said Mr. Beck yesterday. "One plank in this platform upon which I ran for the Administrative Board was the abolition of the committee system. It is a power which, if it is not checked, will lead to the worst abuses of power."

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### EDLIN CASE AN EXAMPLE OF SYSTEM

An example of the confusion of the present system, it is pointed out, is offered in the case of the appointment of Dr. Edlin recently by Mr. Hirschberg to do certain tuberculosis work at the City Home. The appointment received only cursory consideration from the other members of the board. One or two members, when charged later with responsibility in the

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# WITNESS DECIES DRAMATIC STORY

Mme. Caillaux Tells of Circumstances Leading Up to Shooting of Gaston Calmette.

## WOMAN THRILLS LISTENERS

Holds Attention of Crowded Courtroom for Three Hours.

Paris, July 20.—Mme. Henriette Caillaux, wife of Joseph Caillaux, once Premier of France and former Minister of Finance, occupied the prisoner's enclosure in the Assize Court at the Palace of Justice today and recited in a dramatic manner the circumstances leading up to the shooting of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, with whose murder she is charged.

Judge Louis Abrial acted as president of the court. The prosecutor, general, Jules Herbaux, had charge of the prosecution, and Fernand Labori, the noted advocate who was closely identified with the Dreyfus case, was of the counsel for the defense.

Mme. Caillaux held the attention of the crowded courtroom for three hours. She told her story in short, disconnected sentences, but showed remarkable skill in marshalling her facts so as to represent them in the best light for her cause.

Mme. Caillaux was a willing witness throughout. After she had concluded her narrative, and was asked if there were anything she would like to add, she thrilled her listeners when she described vividly the protracted agony she had endured because of the calumnies against herself and her husband.

### SUFFERING FOR MONTHS BEYOND DESCRIPTION

"For three months I mounted Calvary," she said. "Such I do not wish to my worst enemy. No one can imagine what I went through. I feared for myself, for my husband, for my child. I feared for myself because if parts of those letters were published, my deepest secret would be unveiled before the world; my woman's honor stand stripped and naked."

"I had always been taught that a woman's honor consisted in having her life as open as possible. My poor father, who I loved and who I feared, had taught me that. I had a wife who had a lover was a woman without honor, never would have set foot in my house had he known of my liaison with M. Caillaux."

"The bourgeois," she said, "I am a bourgeois. When the letters were published, M. Caillaux and myself felt alike; we would have preferred to recognize our great happiness rather than see our inner life blazoned to the world."

"I feared the publication of the letters. We had many friends, especially among the embassies, and in those circles people wished to humiliate and ridicule me, my husband and the publication of two letters addressed to different women, signed 'Thy Joe.' They wished to throw contempt upon the head of a minister of the republic, the chief of the radical party, and strike, through him, the republic."

"Finally, I did not wish to blush before my daughter; that is one thing a woman must not be asked to do. I was ashamed of my husband, and I would have undergone anything in the world rather than have been the cause of it."

### ELOQUENT GESTURES

Her impassioned plea was accompanied by eloquent gestures. Mme. Caillaux told of the shooting in the Figaro office. Prior to this she had been asked by the judge regarding the shooting of Gaston Calmette, president of the Tribunal of Seine, from whom she had sought information as to whether the attacks of M. Calmette against her husband could be stopped.

"The journalist told her, she said, that this would be impossible; that one could only put up with it or defend one's self by one's own means. He had added, the witness asserted, that it was a consolation to know that the French temperament there were not more heads broken."

Maurice Chenu, attorney for M. Calmette's relatives, arose and said that Mr. Calmette, before the examining magistrate, had denied giving utterance to anything of the sort.

Mme. Caillaux then told of events on the day of the tragedy. "I informed M. Calmette at 11 A.M.," she testified, "what M. Monier had said. He was very indignant, and exclaimed: 'If that is how things are, then I will smash his head.'"

Mme. Caillaux hesitated a moment and added: "face."

Up jumped Chenu: "Oh, you can say the word 'snout.' It has been said twenty times during the investigation."

"Yes," replied Mme. Caillaux, "but there are words that are not uttered in public."

The judge repeated the expression: "smash his snout," and the audience laughed.

### WOULD HAVE LOOKED UPON HUSBAND AS COWARD

Mme. Caillaux went on in trembling voice: "If my husband had said to me 'I am nothing to be done,' I should have looked upon him as a coward. I asked him 'when-to-day.'"

"He said no, at my own time."

# TO FEE CIVIL SUIT AGAINST NEW HAVEN

Attorney-General Will Soon Begin Action in U. S. District Court at New York.

## FAIL TO SETTLE PROBLEM

Committee of Road's Directors in Long but Futile Conference With Government Officials.

Washington, July 20.—Civil suit to separate the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company from its subsidiary rail, trolley and steamship lines will be brought by Attorney-General McReynolds in the United District Court at New York within the next few days.

A final effort to-day to settle the problem without litigation ended in failure, although the Attorney-General, T. W. Gregory, special assistant in charge of the case, and a committee of New Haven directors were in conference many hours. The committee was to discuss the sale of the Boston and Maine stock owned by the New Haven. It desired this sale to be made free of conditions imposed by the State of Massachusetts, and is said to have declared that an unconditional sale of the Boston and Maine stock would insure a price \$10,000,000 above what the New Haven might otherwise hope to get.

The New Haven case will be laid before President Wilson and the Cabinet to-morrow. It is not doubted that the department's course will be approved. There is little doubt here, that on the heels of the suit will come an effort to have a Federal grand jury return indictments against many directors of the New Haven, who served in the days when it was building up a system which the Attorney-General holds is a combination in restraint of trade. Both the civil and criminal actions will be taken under the Sherman law. The outcome of these proceedings may determine the value of the Sherman law as a criminal statute.

### NO STRONG RESISTANCE

TO CIVIL SUIT EXPECTED. To the civil suit, the New Haven is not expected to make any strong resistance.

In the government's bill, the New Haven will be charged with being a monopoly in control of New England's transportation, with being a combination in restraint of trade, and in violation of the Sherman law.

The department is expected to ask that the court separate the New Haven from the old New England Railway, and to require the New Haven to operate its own lines, which ply Long Island Sound and run from New York to most of the ports along the lower New England coast.

Features of the agreement made last March with chairman Elliott and New Haven attorneys, which the bill is expected to repeal, are:

That the New Haven be required to divest itself of control of the Boston and Maine Railroad; that it give up its holdings in the Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts trolley lines, and its minority interest in the Eastern Steamship Corporation. There will be the customary plan for an order requiring the New Haven to a future combination of similar character.

### SEEK TO SETTLE CASE

President Hustis, A. T. Hadley, T. Dewitt Cuyler, and Bernard Storey, counsel for the road, were the committee that made the final effort to settle the case without litigation, but their suggestions were not accepted.

In a statement issued at the close of the day, President Hustis plainly indicated that filing of the government suit was expected. The difficulty in negotiations has been over the control of the Boston and Maine stock, controlled by the New Haven. It was agreed by both parties months ago that it should be sold. Massachusetts, which always possessed the right to buy it, recently made a demand for its sale, but on the condition that on each share sold this right be plainly set forth.

The New Haven directors said they were unable to accept this condition. They suggested that the Department of Justice take the matter in court and ask for a decree, to which they would assent, of disposing of every issue but that of the Boston and Maine.

### McREYNOLDS FAILS

TO APPROVE PLAN. In the meantime, they proposed that this stock be turned over to trustees, who should sell it without the condition imposed by Massachusetts. They indicated that if this unrestricted sale would mean \$10,000,000 to the New Haven, Attorney-General McReynolds did not like the plan. Moreover, it was hoped that after the bill is filed, it will be possible to make such arrangements as will reduce the points of difference to a minimum and secure a prompt settlement of whatever remains at issue.

A conference was marked by straightforwardness and friendliness on both sides.

The directors find themselves unable to concede from the position which they have taken, and presume that the Attorney-General will, therefore, decide to file his bill in order to determine the questions between the company and the government. But it is hoped that after the bill is filed, it will be possible to make such arrangements as will reduce the points of difference to a minimum and secure a prompt settlement of whatever remains at issue.

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# RESIGNS FROM BENCH

Widely Known Jurist to Engage in Practice of Law in Roanoke.

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Reopened Carroll Circuit Court at Hillsville Day After Murder of Judge, Sheriff and the Commonwealth's Attorney.



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Judge Waller R. Staples, of the Corporation Court of Roanoke, widely known as the man who went upon the bench of the Hillsville Court, in Carroll County, the day after that court had been shot up and its judge murdered, yesterday mailed his resignation to Governor Stuart. The resignation took effect on August 15. Judge Staples wishes to retire in order to practice law in Roanoke, where he will form a partnership with Francis Cooke, son of L. A. Cooke, now attorney for the Norfolk and Western Railway Company. Judge Staples has served on the bench with great credit to himself, and achieved a wide reputation for his handling of the most difficult cases. He is also a brother of the late Professor A. P. Staples, of Washington and Lee University.

With the resignation of Judge Staples there will be now two vacant judgeships for Governor Stuart to fill. Judge Joseph L. Kelly, of Bristol, was elected to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, and his resignation as judge of the Corporation Court of Bristol is expected to take effect on September 1. He will then succeed to the bench upon his other duties on February 1.

Mr. Cooke, with whom Judge Staples will be associated, was an attorney for the defense in the Allen trials, and is a well-known young attorney of Roanoke.

It is currently reported in Roanoke that Charles M. Brown, a nephew of Marshall McCormick, of that city, will receive the endorsement of the Roanoke bar for the vacant judgeship.

# HOUSED BY BLACKMAILER

Confidential Hookkeeper Forced to Retire to Satisfy His Demands. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

New York, July 20.—John T. Hayden, husband and father of a growing boy and girl, and employed as a confidential hookkeeper, who confessed to stealing \$15,000 from R. F. Hubbard, now in general sessions. He said he had stolen the money to satisfy his demands of a blackmail, who was aware that years ago he was given a prison sentence for embezzling \$35,000 from a meat packing company.

Judge Crain was so impressed with the story, which was verified by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Van Rensselaer, that he sentenced Hayden to only two and a half years in Sing Sing Prison, instead of ten years, the term usually imposed in such cases.

Hayden said that William Arnold, a fellow inmate, was the man who forced him to steal, after he had been making an honest living for eight years since released from prison.

# THREAT OF STRIKE IN MAJOR LEAGUES MADE BY PLAYERS

Ultimatum Sent to National Commission by President of Players' Federation.

## GIVEN UNTIL WEDNESDAY TO AGREE TO DEMANDS

Ban Johnson Declares He Will Close All Parks in American League.

# DISPUTE OVER KRAFT CASE

Magnates Say Walk-Out Will Mean Fight to Finish in Baseball Ranks.

New York, July 20.—Organized baseball and the Baseball Players' Fraternity appear to be on the verge of an open break, regarding the status and disposition of Clarence O. Kraft, who recently declined to obey an order by the National Commission to report from the Newark International League club to the Nashville club, of the Southern Association, and was suspended.

The disposition of this player has been the source recently of both correspondence and personal interviews between representatives of the National Commission, the National League and the Players' Fraternity. At a meeting of the board of directors of the Players' Federation yesterday, President Fultz, of that organization, was instructed to prepare a letter, which is generally termed in baseball circles an ultimatum, from the fraternity to organized baseball.

The letter, addressed to August Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission, and under the demands of the federation in the case of Kraft were agreed to, the members of the federation on and after Wednesday would no longer consider themselves under contract to the league.

### JOHNSON THREATENS TO CLOSE ALL PARKS

President Ban Johnson, of the American League, to-day called a meeting of all American League club owners to to-morrow morning. Johnson to-day stated that if an order calling for a strike of American League players is carried out, he would cause the closure of all American League baseball parks until such time as the players agreed to return under such conditions and penalties as might be imposed by the league.

President Fultz, of the federation, tonight issued a statement defending the stand of the Players' Fraternity. It said the Kraft case, while now the main point at issue, was only one of the causes of the differences between the federation and organized baseball. It declared the "Cincinnati agreement," entered into between the league and magnates last year, had been violated by club owners dozens of times, and that a few of the magnates "have not pretended of living up to the agreement."

### DENIES HE HAS POWER TO CALL OFF PLAYERS

President Fultz denied emphatically that he had the power to call a strike or walkout of members of the Players' Fraternity. He said this authority was vested in the board of directors. The idea that the Federal League was in any way backing the players' federation was scouted by National and American League magnates in this city to-day.

It appeared to be the belief of the followers of baseball that the Kraft case would be settled by the acquisition of Kraft through purchase by one of the major league clubs, or by submitting the case to a board of arbitration.

Mr. Johnson said he received his first intimation of the proposed strike yesterday. He immediately called a meeting of the American League club owners to to-morrow.

"The club owners of the American League are a unit in this matter. The Kraft case does not affect the American League. It is purely a National League matter."

"If the players of the various clubs in the American League strike on Wednesday it will be a direct violation of their contract. If they walk out we will close every one of our parks and not reopen until such time as we have convinced the ball players that they do not run the American League. If the federation calls out our players on a strike, it is a war to the finish between the American League and this players' organization."

"The ball players under contract to our league cannot run the league or dictate the policy of its club owners or officials. The sooner this authority is restored by the players the better it will be for them; otherwise they will be without employment, so far as we are concerned, for some time to come."

### UNQUALIFIED ULTIMATUM IS SENT TO COMMISSION

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 20.—An unqualified ultimatum that all members of the Baseball Players' Fraternity no longer will consider themselves under contract after July 22, was received to-day by August Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission.

The letter written by President David L. Fultz, of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, follows in full: "August Herrmann, Chairman National Commission:

"Dear Sir: "Inasmuch as organized baseball seeks to continue its violation of section 18 and several other sections of the Cincinnati agreement, which agreement is a part of every player's contract, the board of directors of the Baseball Players' Fraternity has authorized me to inform you that on and after Wednesday, July 22, the members of the organization will no longer consider themselves under contract."

"Very truly,

"(Signed) DAVID L. FULTZ.

### HERRMANN'S VERDICT OF CONTROVERSY

Shortly after receiving this letter, Chairman Herrmann, as president of the Cincinnati baseball club, called the members of the team together and recited to them his version of the controversy that has arisen. Mr. Herrmann said: "The friction between the National Commission and the Baseball Players' Fraternity has reached the decision that sent Player Kraft to the Nashville